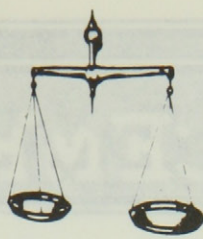


Quid Novi



VOL. VIII NO.23

McGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
FACULTE DE DROIT DE L'UNIVERSITE MCGILL

March 28, 1988
le 28 mars, 1988

SKIT NITE, ALL NITE!

By Terry Pether

MAR 31 1988

Jim and Tammy Fay Fakker were marvellous, but I wonder if when they sang *Amazing Grace*, they knew they were indeed hurling us into eternity. But even if Skit Nite was far too long and did experience some technical difficulties, \$8,000 was raised for Chez Doris and the Old Brewery Mission. And there were some great performances.

Praise the Law was kicked off by last year's *Flaming Wabassos*, who sounded much better this year as *Irwin and the Dissidents*. Their garage band brand of rock 'n' roll blasted its way throughout the show, providing some of the best music all evening (certainly better than those crappy records played afterwards). Diana Young's soft guitar and breezy vocals are always a law school favourite. Too bad that by the time she hit the stage, there was a restless lot of loudmouths collected around the bar who made it almost impossible for those still seated near the back to hear. André Chaker sounded like he had been at this schtick all his life. But with the exception of sweet Anne-Marie, what the hell were all those other people doing on stage with him? Somebody should have offered them some cowbells or triangles to play with. Or perhaps they could have done a jig to Gus and Francis' downhome pickin' and fiddlin'. Or handed sweatscarfs and chocolates to Elvis.

Cotler was the most lampooned prof this year. And he was there! Robert Besunder was per-

fect as the *Charterman* and served up a pretty convincing Buckley as well. Prof. Jukier did not escape the follies so easily either. Jennifer Dolmam could have been a flawless Rosalie had she learned the difficult task of putting the microphone to her mouth. Joe turned up as Julius again, but chances are neither will be here next year. And Jay? He'll probably stick around for a few more years just to pick his teeth as Haanappel. My favourite Skit Nite impression was Phil Barnstead, distended and rouged, as Prof. Brierley. With a flick of the tongue, he had that walk, that talk.

Some of the skits weren't so hot, but lots were. The *Church Lady* was fun, and Brad finally got himself into a dress. How convenient! Dave and G  nevi  ve got to read the news for a change, instead of making it. Something Gus and Bob said about the barracuda in the backless dress got a good laugh

from the right person (See? She knows!). And I don't know about you, but for me, the spectacle of Jane Glenn high-stomping on stage in workboots made the later appearance of her group, the professor, Ralph and Rod (who looked better with pie in his face), well worth the wait. As for Harold, so long as he's laughing with us, I guess his daring, if somewhat perplexed number was okay.

So nice to find out at this stage of the game that the boyish Prof. Toope is actually a "bastard". But as Prof. Scott claimed in *Name That Proph*, the only students who fail are those who fail themselves. Those professors! Right on the ball, eh? After the show, a flattered Prof. Cotler ventured backstage with his kudos for the players. So much for the subtle acerbity of satire. I hear you cryin' Jimmy!

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

In National Civil Procedure:

Prof. Morissette: "I, too, feel like taking a nap."

Student: "Motion granted."

Professor Toope In Family Law on alimentary pension:

"Would the court expect her to go from living in a large, ugly house in Hampstead to working in a factory at four bucks an hour?"

ANNOUNCEMENTS

YEARBOOK

The YEARBOOK COMMITTEE will be selling off Law Games pictures another Black and Whites not used in the yearbook. We'll be selling BEER and PIZZA as well to add to the frivolity. Drop by the Pit on Tuesday, March 29 between 12 and 2 p.m. to feast your eyes and fill your face.

* * *

DELTA THETA PHI

New Executive

Dean - Karen Amaron
Vice-Dean - Phillip Pike
Clerk of the Exchequer - Geoffrey Gelber
Clerk of the Rolls - Joy Adessky
Tribune - Ian Miller
Master of the Ritual - Ken Rosenstein

Initiation of the new executive and for new members will be Wednesday, March 30, 1988 at 12:00 p.m. in Room 201. Everyone welcome to attend.

ALL STUDENTS

SECOND TERM EXAMINATION NUMBERS

ARE NOW AVAILABLE AT THE
STUDENT AFFAIRS OFFICE

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF ESSAYS AND TERM PAPERS

Please note that all essays and term papers are due at the Student Affairs Office by Friday, April 8, 5:00 p.m.

Extensions are not granted without prior permission from the Associate Dean.

* * *

L.S.A. NEWS

This is the last day for applications from students for positions on the following committees:

Social Committee
Sports Committee
Orientation Committee
Careers Committee
Curriculum Committee
Admissions Committee
Examination Board
Staff Appointments Committee
Promotions and Renewals Committee
Library Committee
Prizes and Scholarships Working Group

Details (descriptions, etc.) are posted in the L.S.A. office.

**Bonne Anniversaire
Jeanne C.
De tes amis
au Quid Novi!!!**

LIBRARY EXTENDED HOURS

Be reminded that the Law Library will extend its hours during exam period. Changes are posted around the Faculty and well as in the Library.

* * *

AT WORK IN THE FIELDS OF THE BOMB

The Social Justice Committee of Montreal is presenting a slide show by photographer Robert Del Tredici. This will be an exploration into the world of the fissioned atom — from Hiroshima, Three Mile Island and Chernobyl to all the H-bomb factories in America.

- Tuesday, March 29, 7:30 p.m.
- at 2338 St. Antoine W. (métro Georges-Vanier)
- donation at the door

* * *

REMINDER

Only one more issue of *Quid Novi* will be published this year. The last *Quid* will appear Tuesday, April 5. Deadline for this issue is Wednesday, March 30 at 1:00 p.m.

LOUSY, PERHAPS, BUT OH SO LUCRATIVE

Mortimer Zuckerman, McGill-trained lawyer, developer and owner of *U.S. News & World Report*, explaining why he turned his back on law after earning a degree in it: "I decided law was the exact opposite of sex: even when it was good it was lousy."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Failing Grade for Law School Report Card

Dear Editor,

The debate as to the role of a law school is one which will probably never be resolved. Last week's article entitled "Report Card on Law School" seemed to emphasize the need for a more practice-oriented curriculum and faculty. Schools were graded on how they met these ideals.

With all due respect, that form of evaluation reeks of the kind of unfairness that sends grade sheets back to faculty council for adjustment. This type of approach discourages diversity among faculties. It also ignores the variety of functions a legal education can serve in society.

In four long years of law school, I can safely say that the worst-taught and most extraordinarily tedious courses in which I had the misfortune to wallow were those taught by practitioners. The Report Card article praised these prophets from practice as adding a touch of reality to a legal education. In my view, they rather consistently involved students in stultifying forays into rote learning.

Students who wish to become lawyers can see all of the declarations, wills and contracts that their hearts desire while working at a law firm over the summer months. Producing any of these documents will hardly be the most taxing of their tasks as professionals. Strong analytical and problem-solving skills will be infinitely more valuable.

I don't regret for a moment the more theoretical legal education to which I was subjected at McGill. The high points were the occasional flashes of interest and insight provided by qualified and talented professors. McGill Law is far from perfect, but I strongly believe

its road to improvement lies in giving greater breadth and depth to its academic side.

Teresa Scassa
National Program IV

Errors and Omissions

Dear Editor,

Your partial reprinting of the recent *Canadian Lawyer* article "Report Card on Law School" was of doubtful quality. The original article contained a rating on eighteen schools. Your selective inclusion of the rating of only six schools reflects questionable editorial talent. Please do not suggest that space constraints were the reason. Had you advised that other ratings were available, but not included due to lack of space, that would be reasonable.

Anyone reading your reprint would think that *Canadian Lawyer* did not assess any

school west of Ontario. In fact at least six were. As well as six more eastern schools. Half of the schools received marks equal to or higher than the University of Toronto which you indicate was the highest rated school. A claim that you included only those that you thought would interest McGill students would only be acceptable if you directed the readers attention to the fact that the list was incomplete.

A "box" item included in the original article entitled "How Hiring Partners See It" contained information that would be of interest to some students. Too bad that this was not drawn to the attention of those students who would then have the option to source the original.

Further the last sentence before your partially reprinted list was not in the original article. One suspects that a serious writer would not have used the spelling "bated" when, from the context, one can infer that the intended word was "baited".

Garth Wallbridge

The Final Property Lecture for LL.B III

By Kevin Kyte

Attention all LL.B III students: Two years ago, due to time constraints, Professor Stevens had to cut short his Property course. Since about a dozen of us are about to graduate without a complete knowledge of property law, Professor Stevens has graciously decided to hold a make-up at 6 p.m., Thursday, March 31 in the Common Room. The lecture will be on covenants running with the land.

Please have pages 1029 to 1142 read.

To make the lecture comprehensible, drinks will be served.

Seriously! Since our class is about to be reduced in size, let's take this opportunity of getting together one last time to toast to each other's success. To accommodate those who have class until 6 p.m., the rendez-vous will be shortly thereafter.

And, yes, Professor Stevens may come.

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Women's Hockey Triumphs!

By Holly "We Won! We Won!" Nickel

After a stunning win in women's soccer and a successful season on the football field, the women's hockey team "Platoon" took home the championship mugs, bringing an end to a very successful season of intramural sports. Platoon was a definite powerhouse in the women's league, it's success due in part to great team play and the talents of some exceptional athletes.

The team was led by Lorraine "shut-out" Pilon, the team's goalie and motivational leader. She inspired the team with her great saves, never letting in more than two goals per game.

Lorraine was assisted by two strong defensive lines. "Mama" Darlene McRae and Louise "back-check" Haberl were an impenetrable wall on our blueline. Meanwhile, Sara "slap-shot" Dougherty and Caroline "end-to-end" Ryser gave the team a little extra offensive power when they needed it.

The offensive lines helped Platoon score more goals than any other team in the league. Melinda "hustle" Munroe, Adela "I'm psy-

ched" Rodriguez and Ahna "stick-handle" Lake bewildered opposing teams with their relentless skating, brilliant passing, and natural talent for seizing the most of their opportunities. Meanwhile, Jeanette "the tiger" and Elizabeth "my helmet's too big" Eid risked personal safety in becoming the most feared checking line in the league.

The team met its arch-rivals, "The Ghetto B-lasters", in the last two games of the season and met them again in the final. It was a real cliffhanger. The teams were tied at two going into the third period when everything seemed to be going wrong for the team. Fatigue was setting in, our equipment was falling apart, and we scored a go-ahead goal which was disallowed. Then to make matters worse, with just two minutes left in the game, we received a penalty for having too many players on the ice.

We were able to kill the penalty and that gave the team the inspiration to needed going into the overtime period. The gamewinner came just 25 seconds into overtime.

Thanks to everyone who came out to play and make this a memorable season for all.

WHY GOSNELL NO LONGER ATTENDS CLASSES?

By Mark Segal

Many of us have wondered why our classmate Gosnell Yorke (LL.B II) no longer attends classes. Well it was learned that Gosnell was prematurely granted his degree in a special ceremony two weeks ago. Dean MacDonald explained: "Because it was reported in a recent *Gazette* article that Gosnell was a "lawyer", there is no need for him to actually finish the program. After all, the only reason you can't get the degree after one year is to have the public believe you actually learn something in all 3 or 4 years of law school and that you therefore deserve to be a lawyer. It's

a great barrier to entry which keeps billing fees high. Since Gosnell's already fooled the press and there's been no discovery of the truth, I figure why make him practice the charade of being a student any longer." When presenting Gosnell with his diploma, the Dean congratulated him and extended the same offer to any other student who can get the *Gazette* to print that he or she is already a lawyer.

When we contacted Gosnell, he was in good spirits and added that he's now planning on being a doctor - he expects to receive his degree by the summer.

A Civil Lawyer's Look at the Common Law of Property

By George Wittuhn, LL.M 1

At first, the civil lawyer who takes common law property is a little bit perplexed. Seemingly he does not have to deal with law (be it in the books or in action) but with history. Step by step he realizes that the basic problem is the following: the common law of property does not know a fairly useful method of civil law, namely the replacement of old rules by new ones. In the common law of property the new rules merely form a new layer of law, sometimes modifying the old ones, sometimes not. Especially on Tuesdays, on every 29th of February and whenever Friday the 13th happens to occur in the same months as in 1066 and 1189, one has to be cautious. On these days the common lawyer has to drink one pint of Guinness and murmur particularly weird words like "and his heirs" or "profit à prendre" in order to achieve a valid conveyance (Francophone B.C.L./LL.B students are allowed to replace the Guinness by Caribou on very cold winter nights but words of French origin have to be pronounced the English way, otherwise the magic would be spoiled.). At this stage the totally perplexed civil lawyer wonders whether the well-known scene with the witches in *MacBeth*:

*When shall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning or in rain,
When the hurlyburly's done
When the battle's lost and won.*

originates from a traumatic experience of Shakespeare with three common lawyers, meeting on the day of Hastings and whispering:

*When shall we three convey again,
With easements, tenants and mort-main,
When the perpetuity is gone,
And Stratford's festival is done.*

The civil lawyer has given up all defence and

all hope for a rational and efficient St. Francis-when-will-the-economic-analysis-throw-itself-on-this-field-of-law?? system. When the professor says that three teddybears are walking outside in front of the building, the civil lawyer assumes this to be another exception to the rule against perpetuities until he realizes that reference is made to some disguised students of the medical school. Suddenly the civil lawyer discovers that Goethe has not only travelled to Italy - no, he must have been to England as well. Where else could he have got the inspiration for the following lines?

*Sense becomes nonsense, charity a nuisance
And grandsons learn to curse the lawyer's
usance.*

*To free-born rights, the laws by nature
taught,
These learned gentry never give a thought.*

*At the very same moment it becomes obvious
why, unlike the common law of contracts,
property did not evolve after the fusion of
common law and equity: the rule against
perpetuities is not applicable!!! Thus the
common law of property (as opposed to logic,
not as opposed to civil law or equity) will
always stay the same.—Horrible dictu!!!*

When late in the evening the exhausted civil lawyer watches in Cinéma de Paris "Apocalypse Now", he becomes aware of the fact that the final dialogue between Martin Sheen and Marlon Brando reflects Francis Ford Coppola's experience with his conveyancing lawyer:

Sheen (civil lawyer): *They told me that you had gone totally insane and that your methods were unsound.*

Brando (common lawyer): *Are my methods unsound?*

Sheen: *I didn't see any method at all.*

In my view, one has to appreciate a subject in order to write a good satire. I don't know whether this is a good satire but I want to add that I learned to appreciate the common law during the last eight months. And as I finally turn to a serious approach and have the audience of the law school's leading newspaper, an extremely big "thanks" to all students and professors I had the pleasure to meet during these months. 1987/88 was perhaps the best academic year of my life!!!

Dear Abby Initio

Dear Abby Initio,

When you graduate depart for a warmer, milder climate, who will write your column?

Signed

Me, Myself and I

Dear Me,

*Roses are red, violets are blue,
I'm schizophrenic,
And so am I!*

You're never alone with a schizophrenic. I am sure that when I am gone, there will be another with a warped sense of humour and a split personality to take my place. After all, one can only be Dean for so long.

THE UNITED STATES - CANADA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT: THE ECONOMIC AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

By Brad Condon

The International Law Section of the American Bar Association recently held a binational conference on free trade in Washington, D.C. The conference focussed on the economic and legal impact the Free Trade Agreement will have upon Canada-United States relations, leaving its political impact to be assessed by others. On the economic side, most agreed that trade liberalization will be mutually beneficial. On the legal side, the FTA was praised for bringing the rule of law to United States-Canada relations. Although the individual speakers sometimes disagreed over the effects of some of its provisions, the overall mood of the conference was optimistic. The participants viewed the agreement as a starting point only and welcomed the challenge that its implementation and application will undoubtedly provide.

Economic Impact of the Agreement

Canadian economist Carl Beigie and American economist Stephen Blank both emphasized the economic benefits to be gained with freer trade in North America. Beigie predicted that the FTA would lead to greater economic efficiency in both Canada and the United States. He described the central issue as being whether North Americans will take economic discipline over narcissism, opting for the former himself.

Blank presented an American view of Canada's role in the North American economy. First he offered some trade statistics to show that Canada is not merely a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the U.S. economy. Canada is the largest supplier of American imports and not simply a supplier of raw materials. Secondly, he listed some

Canadian enterprises that are highly visible in the United States, namely Brooks Brothers, Bombardier, Molson and Cineplex, to demonstrate that Americans see Canadians as very competitive businessmen. Blank described foreign investment as a two-way street. He predicted that direct investment would increase dramatically on both sides of the border and would equalize by 1990 as a result of the FTA.

The Honourable Ronald G. Atkey, a former Conservative cabinet minister and now a Toronto lawyer, took the view that the FTA's investment provisions made equalization of investment doubtful. He described the provisions as a new waltz with six steps forward and five steps back that would let American investors waltz into Canada more easily while permitting continued discriminatory application of U.S. takeover legislation to Canadians. He acknowledged, however, that this still amounted to a step in the right direction.

Trade in Services

Toronto lawyer Richard Potter outlined the importance of trade in services in North America. The service sectors in Canada and the United States account for more than two-thirds of gross domestic production and employment. In Canada, the service sector makes up twelve percent of total exports. Potter pointed to the computer age as one reason to include services in the agreement. The maintenance of open electronic highways between Canada and the United States requires the free movement of expertise across the border. He added that the agreement gives Canadians a great shot at the large American services market.

U.S. Trade representative Michael Hatha-

way examined the impact of the service provisions upon lawyers. In his view, there remains sufficient ambiguity to keep lawyers with service-sector clients fully employed. Speaking as one of the drafters of the FTA, he told the lawyers in the audience that he looked forward to seeing them all in the dispute settlement process. Their role would be to pick up where the negotiators had left off.

The Honourable Marc Lalonde, a former Liberal cabinet minister and now a Montreal lawyer, discussed trade in financial services. He was the first speaker to question whether the FTA would ever be implemented. He estimated that there is less than a fifty percent chance that it will be implemented, given the possibility of a minority government in Canada after the next federal election. Lalonde felt that the agreement on financial services was not earth-shattering news but that it did give the United States important exemptions on ownership restrictions. It does not prevent American ownership of Canadian financial institutions. He concluded by quoting the president of the Bank of Nova Scotia as having said, "I never thought we would be so stupid as to include financial services in the Free Trade Agreement."

Canadian Cultural Issues

To explain Canadian cultural nationalism, Toronto lawyer Graham Scott drew an analogy between the free trade debate and the recent debate in Prince Edward Island over a fixed link to the mainland. Opponents of free trade and the fixed link see economic progress as threatening a way of life. He believed, however, that the FTA would do little to change the cultural relationship between

Cont'd on p.7

Free-Trade... Cont'd from p.6

Canada and the United States since Canadians would continue to guard their culture, even at the risk of trade retaliation.

Bernard Sorkin, of Warner Communications in New York, presented a different view of Canadian cultural nationalism. He said that the first signs of settlement in Canada appeared in the Yukon over twenty-five thousand years ago. He thought that people on both sides of the border would be happy that these earliest Canadians did not take steps to preserve their culture from foreign influence. In his view, any restrictions on cultural trade would chill the free market of ideas that is necessary for cultural growth.

Energy

Marshall Crowe, an Ottawa energy consultant, and James McNamara, U.S. director of government relations for Texaco, examined the provisions dealing with energy. Crowe endorsed the energy provisions as making good business sense. In his opinion, Canada only hurt itself by raising prices and

restricting exports to the United States in the 1970's. Canada lost customers as a result and is still trying to rebuild its American market share.

McNamara believed that the FTA would not have a major impact on trade in energy resources, with that trade already heavily weighted in a north-to-south direction. He noted that the primary American objective in the negotiations was to secure American consumer access to Canadian energy supplies on the same basis and at the same price as Canadian consumers. The primary Canadian objective was to gain open, duty-free access to the American market. He felt that both objectives were achieved but concluded that the Canadian energy sector had got a better deal than the American energy sector.

The Canada - United States Trade Commission: Consultation and Dispute Settlement

Canadian negotiator Jonathan Fried examined chapter eighteen's dispute settlement mechanism within the context of the whole agreement. He outlined the trade commission's functions as being first, the implementation of the FTA, secondly, its further elaboration and, thirdly, the avoidance or resolution of trade disputes. This mechanism thus changes the administration of trade from a political process to one governed by the rule of law, as does the FTA as a whole.

University of Toronto law professor William Graham felt, however, that the commission could only be effective if given greater authority to manage the treaty. Otherwise, it would simply constitute a political discussion group. He described the creation of the commission as a step forward, but added that it was a long way from Canada's original bargaining position. He concluded by asking whether Canada had got greater integration with the United States without a correspondingly adequate dispute mechanism. If so, he believed that the policy of the smaller party would be dictated by the larger party.

American negotiator Charles Roh responded to Graham's comments by noting that the United States had always accepted the GATT panel's decisions. He added that Canada is good at playing the smaller country to the

north and pricking the United States' big-country conscience. Although the commission's decisions would be non-binding, compliance with its decisions would be the most likely result with trade retaliation being the only other option. Furthermore, Roh pointed out that the United States and Canada, despite their tiffs, are the best of friends. He concluded that the commission would have enormous *de facto* power even though its decisions would technically be non-binding.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Binational Panel Review

Canadian negotiator Michael Hart and Jean Anderson, of the United States Department of Commerce, examined chapter nineteen's creation of a binational panel to review administrative decisions on antidumping and countervailing duties.

Hart outlined the problems encountered under the present system. It does not provide the certainty and stability that business requires. Complaints are too easily instituted, too lengthy and too costly. He described chapter nineteen as an interim solution with three main features. First, it provides final arbitration by a binational panel. Secondly, changes made in the relevant laws of either country are subject to panel review. Thirdly and most importantly, chapter nineteen provides for continued negotiations.

Anderson felt that binational panel review would be beneficial even though both countries would continue to apply their own antidumping and countervailing duty laws. First, political influence on administrative decisions would be reduced. Secondly, panel decisions would be rendered within one year. Faster dispute resolution would be cheaper, making the system more accessible to smaller companies. Thirdly, inconsistent judicial decisions would be eliminated. Increased certainty of outcome would reduce the incentive to launch long, costly disputes. In short, there would be less disruption of business under the new system of dispute resolution.

Keynote Address

In his keynote address, Canadian Ambassa-
Cont'd on p.8

Speaker's Corner

Law and Policy Workshop

Unless otherwise indicated, all presentations will be given in Room 202 of 3644 Peel St. on Fridays at noon.

March 31 (Thursday) Fred Scofield
Washington University
"Chaos in Politics and Economics"

April 8: Reinier Kraakman
Harvard Law School
"Taking Discounts Seriously:
The Implications of "Discounted"
Share Prices as an Acquisition Motive"

April 15: Ejan Mackay
Université de Montréal
"The Emergence and Protection
of Individual Rights"

CREDITS FOR CLINIC

By Tim Banasik

There will be an information meeting this Wednesday, March 30, at noon in room 102 on McGill's Legal Clinic course. Those students who are interested in a legal perspective different from that presented in most of the Faculty's courses are strongly urged to attend.

McGill's Legal Clinic courses allow students to gain an understanding of the legal aid system, and to earn 6 credits for participating in the work of the community clinic. The course is not limited to the official legal aid offices; students can work with a community group of their choice which disseminates legal information to the public or which engages in legal research. Depending on the area of the law interested in - residential lease law, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, consumer law, immigration law, matrimonial law, criminal law etc. - students can work in such groups as tenants' associations, welfare rights groups, and many others. The course enables students not only to acquire substantive knowledge in many areas of law not touched upon in the Faculty's courses, but also to gain practical experience working with low-income clients who are often excluded from participation in the mainstream legal process.

Those students who might be interested in earning credit for clinic work next year, or at some point in their degree, should come to Wednesday's meeting and find out more about the program.

QUEBEC'S LEGAL AID SYSTEM

Quebec's legal aid system was established in the early 1970s to allow greater access to the legal system. Over half of Quebec households have annual incomes of \$15,000 or less. Since lawyer's fees and other judicial costs in most proceedings amount to a minimum of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 win or lose, low income Quebecers are denied access to the courts. Under the legal aid system, 356 lawyers in 148 legal aid offices

throughout the province offer free legal services to people whose income falls below the poverty line. Despite serious problems of underfunding, the legal aid system offered its services to 229,000 people in 1986/87. In addition, the legal aid system refunded 2,700 lawyers in private practice who took on clients eligible for legal aid.

The McGill Law Faculty was very involved with legal aid issues in the past. In Montreal's Pointe St. Charles district, McGill law students during the 1960s set up Quebec's first community legal clinic. The clinic served as a model for the legal aid network subsequently established. The initiative of those McGill students was of crucial importance to the creation of the present legal aid system.

Free-Trade Cont'd from p.7

dor Alan Gottlieb promoted the FTA on an economic basis. He warned that negotiations and adjustments have only just begun. Gottlieb asked those involved to do their best to minimize the difficulties and maximize the benefits to be encountered in the future implementation and application of the agreement.

The overwhelming majority of speakers at the conference supported the Canada - United States Free Trade Agreement. Although it does not amount to an economic union, further integration of the North American economy under the FTA will lead to greater economic efficiency and produce economic benefits in both countries. The agreement is innovative and is the first trade agreement to include trade in services and investment. Its signing marked the beginning of a long, complex process of implementation and application. Good faith efforts will be required of both parties to make the new dispute settlement mechanisms effective and to ensure the FTA's success. Like it or not, Canada and the United States are best friends and will likely remain so for the foreseeable future.

L.S.A. AWARDS

On behalf of the student body, the Awards Committee wishes to extend heartfelt congratulations and gratitude to the winners of the three L.S.A. awards.

Many worthy students were nominated, but after much debate the students listed below were felt to have best exemplified the criteria established for each award.

L.S.A. GRADUATION AWARD

Four possible awards for those graduating students having made a significant or lasting contribution to the faculty over the course of their studies here.

John Godber
François Longpré
John Relton
Teresa Scassa

L.S.A. PARTICIPATION AWARD

Six possible awards for those students having made a significant or lasting contribution to the faculty over the course of the past year.

Karen Amaron
Gary Bell
Benji Glustein
Paule Hamelin
David Lametti
Joani Tannenbaum

ALAN NEIL ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL SPORTS AWARD

Four possible awards for those students having made a significant contribution to sports in this faculty over the course of the past year.

Tom Friedland
Gus Grant
Holly Nickel